THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1833. NUMBER 79.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, *Corner of Ross and Second streets,* where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞ *Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2--tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18--tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnish, ed at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832---tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.---tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14---tf. 76 Front street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices--apply as above. May 14---tf

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.---tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.---tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. February 26.

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833---tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS —assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continne to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall

PAPER.

☞Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

J. CHISLETT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 *Market, between 3d & 4th streets,*

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.---tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12---tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

TEA AND INDIGO.

ON CONSIGNMENT, 10 chests Y. H. Tea; 2 seroons Indigo. Offered somewhat below the market price, to effect speedy sales.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

May 24--6t

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Undersigned will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, on the premises, their COTTON FACTORY, situated at Fallston, on Big Beaver, within 2 miles of the Ohio.

This Factory contains 7 Throstles, and 1 Mule, operating about 900 Spindles, with all the necessary preparations of Cards, Drawing Frames, &c., all in good order, and in successful operation. A minute description is hardly deemed necessary, as any person disposed to purchase will, of course, give it a personal inspection. Its location is most admirably situated on one of the most permanent streams west of the mountains, navigable twenty miles above, by canal and slack water navigation, and to any extent by the Ohio, offering an easy transportation to all the best markets on that noble river. To any person acquainted with the business, and desiring to make money, this establishment offers peculiar advantages. Any information desired, can be obtained by addressing

PUGHS, WILSON & Co.,
Fallston, Beaver co., Pa.

☞ The New York American, National Gazette, and Baltimore American, will insert weekly till sale, and charge this office.

May 21, 1833.—ts

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.---tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24---tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 19---tf

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

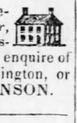
Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,



THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable erms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

June 4, 1833—tf

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.;

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833—tf

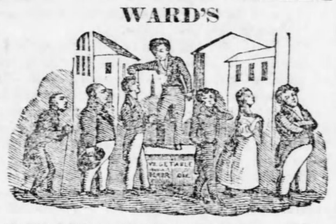
Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victualers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,
C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,
C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30---tf.

WANTED,

20 SHARES of Stock of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, for which $55 per share will be given. Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

Charles H. & John F. White's

Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture

WARE ROOMS,

Nos. 107 *and* 109 *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

A VERY extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than in any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

Any articles in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country.

May 28, 1833—1m

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be addressed to the Editor, No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York, (*and must be post paid.*) Yearly subscribers to commence with No. 1.

*** The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan of this publication.

THE JOURNAL OF WOMEN,

AND GAZETTE OF HAPPINESS; embracing a History of Women, from Eve down to the present time—their Condition and Treatment in different Countries—Female Capacity—Female Education—Love—Female Health—Courtship—Matrimony—Art of Pleasing—Fashions—Art of Beauty—Anecdotes of Females—Interesting Biographies of eminent Ladies—with Curiosities and Varieties of an extremely interesting nature.

It will be the aim of the conductor of this Journal, to furnish a work that shall please, instruct, and elevate the female character. The aid of several literary ladies and gentlemen, eminently qualified for the object, is secured.

☞All articles admitted into this Gazette, will be subjected to the criticisms of a committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, and paid for according to their merits. A premium of $50 will be given for the best *Essay on Women*, not exceeding 10 common octavo pages.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, post paid, at No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York. Essays for the premium must be forwarded in all June next. The first number will be issued in May inst.

☞Editors generally, post masters, and others, are desired to act as agents, and forward subscriptions on the above terms. The Journal will not be sent to a distance without the money is forwarded.

☞The above works will each be published, monthly and simultaneously, in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, and Boston, at *twelve and a half cents* per number, payable on delivery, or at *one dollar twenty five cents per annum*, payable on subscribing. Distant subscribers will be invariably required to pay in advance. Any person remitting $10, post paid, shall be entitled to ten copies of either publication ordered, or $20 enclosed will ensure the forwarding of both. Any person remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent.

PORTER'S HEALTH ALMANAC,

New Series, for 1834; Greatly Improved.—Porter's Family Almanac of Health—Hygiene—Medicine—Eating and Drinking to Live—Law—Family Instruction—Wealth, or Art of Money Getting; embracing Calculations for all parts of the United States—the most important Rules of Health—Rules for the Prevention of Disease—Rules for the Cure of Diseases—Rules for the Use of Medicines—Rules for Dressing and Curing Wounds—Law relative to Matrimony—Parent and Child—Property—Slander, &c. &c., and Family Instruction: With a great variety of curious, valuable, and entertaining knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of mankind.

This publication will present, every year, a large amount of matter, of inestimable value to *both sexes—old and young*, so familiarized, that families, for the trifling cost of 12 1-2 cents, once in twelve months, may be put in possession of truths, facts, and laws, relative to the management and government of the *body* and mind, and an understanding of civil rights, enabling them to grow up with an intimate knowledge of those things, which, if duly practised, will ensure them GOOD HEALTH, (*ninety nine of a hundred earthly blessings, and without which no one can truly enjoy life,*) happiness—A COMPETENT FORTUNE—AND A LONG LIFE TO ENJOY IT.

☞Published yearly by subscription, at 12 1-2 cents, simultaneously in the same places as the two preceding publications. To appear in July next. Persons wishing the work will do well to leave their names with post masters, and merchants, who will have the opportunity, in going or sending to the above places, to procure it. Letters enclosing money, and addressed to the Editor, in New York, will meet with due attention. The Almanac will be carefully put up and sent to any part of the United States, by mail or otherwise.

*** *Agents will be allowed a liberal comion.miss*

May 14, 1833.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *M'Kee & Graham*, Hatters, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all persons, indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, who will be found at the old stand, in the Diamond, and all persons having claims against the firm will present the same for settlement.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

June 14, 1833—6mo.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased the extensive Hat Manufacturing Establishment of M'Kee & Graham, and will continue the business, in all its various branches, under the firm of

M'Lain, King & M'Cord,

At the old establishment, No. 16 Diamond. They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the best and most fashionable Beaver, Castor Roram, and Wool Hats, *which they will warrant.*

Also, a general assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, which they will dispose of, on the most favorable terms. Orders from a distance, shall be punctually and promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN M'LANE,
H. D. KING,
JOHN D. M'CORD.

June 14, 1833—6m.

We take pleasure in recommending to our former customers, Messrs. M'Lain, King & M'Cord, our successors, who, we believe, from their knowledge in the business, will afford satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

JOHN M'KEE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public that his establishment has been rebuilt, and that he is now prepared to manufacture *HAT BODIES, on an Improved Plan,* Which, he confidently believes, will give satisfaction to all who may try them.

Said Factory is situated on Water street, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, a few rods above the Canal, and adjoining the Foundry of M'Clurg, Pratt & Co.

The price for forming and hardening is *eleven dollars* per hundred.

Wool will be taken in payment: Bodies, of our native Wool, kept constantly on hand, for sale.

D. P. INGERSOLL.

☞ The other papers of the city, and the Wheeling Gazette, will please insert the above three times. June 11, 1833—tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

FIVE and a half dollars per hundred for merchantable Rags will be given in BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRITING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WALL PAPER, or in any article of Pittsburgh Manufacture, at Sylvester's Cheap Book Store, Corner of Wood and Third Streets, successor in the Book and Stationery business to Henry Holdship & Son.

Just Received,

100 Reams No. 1 Cap paper,
200 " 2 " "
300 " 3 " "
500 " Wrapping Paper,
200 " Letter Paper,
1000 doz. U. S. Spelling Books,
3000 pieces Wall Paper.

ON HAND,

A general assortment of Books and Stationery, Wholesale and Retail.

May 17, 1833.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Burgess to borrow *Six Thousand Dollars,* for the use of the Borough.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny,* That the Burgess be and he is

POETRY.

SONG—BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

Who'll buy?—'tis Folly's shop, who'll buy?—
We've toys to suit all ranks and ages;
Beside our usual fools' supply,
We've lots of playthings, too, for sages,
For reasoners here's a juggler's cup,
That fullest seems when nothing's in it:
And nine pins set, like systems, up,
To be knock'd down the following minute.
Who'll buy?—'tis Folly's shop, who'll buy?

Gay caps we have of foolscap make,
For bards to wear in dog day weather,
Or bards the bells alone may take,
And leave to wits the cap and feather.
Tetotums we've for patriot's got,
Who court the mob with antics humble;
Alike their short and dizzy lot,
A glorious spin, and then—a tumble.
Who'll buy, &c. &c.

Here misers may their bones inter
In shrouds of neat post obit paper;
While, for their heirs, we've quicksilver,
That, fast as heart can wish, will caper.
For aldermen we've dials true,
That tell no hour but that of dinner;
For courtly parsons sermons new,
That suit alike both saint and sinner.
Who'll buy, &c. &c.

No time we've now to name our terms,
But whatsoe'er the whims that seize you,
The oldest of all mortal firms,
Folly and Co., will try to please you,
Or, should you wish a darker hue
Of goods than we can recommend you,
Why, then,—as we with lawyers do,—
To Knavery's shop, next door, we'll send you.
Who'll buy, &c. &c.

STANZAS.

On seeing an infant prepared for the grave.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Go to thy rest, my child,
Go to thy dreamless bed,
Gentle and undefiled
With blessings on thy head.
Fresh roses in thy hand,
Buds on thy pillow laid,
Haste from this fearful land,
Where flowers so quickly fade.

Before thy heart had learned
In waywardness to stray,
Before thy young feet turned
The dark downward way,
Ere sin had seared the breast,
Or Sorrow woke the tear;
Rise to the home of rest,
In yon celestial sphere.

Because thy smile was fair,
Thy lip and eye so bright,
Because thy cradle care
Was such a fond delight,
Shall love, with weak embrace,
Thy heavenward wing detain?
No!—Angel seek thy place
Amid heaven's cherub train.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—Sir, I was much surprised in reading an editorial article in one of the late numbers of "The Friend," respecting *Fairs*, and regret its publication at a time when the ladies of this place had advanced so far in their arrangements for having an exhibition of the kind, that they could not, without great inconvenience, retrace their steps. Had the writer taken the trouble to have inquired of any one of the board of Managers of the Orphan Asylum, they would have given such explanations of the manner in which the contemplated fair, for the benefit of the institution, was to be conducted, as would have softened the tenor of his remarks, if not subdued them entirely.

In a subsequent paper, the learned editor makes a serio comico apology for wounding the feelings of the ladies. One word, "en passant," if this wound was unintentional, how deep would he cut when acting under other feelings? In the name of my sex, I thank him for the compliment he has paid us, and should feel truly grateful if the paralisis would extend farther than the tongue.

He offers his columns as open to a discussion of the merits of the case, and himself, as ready to run a tilt with any knight who will enter the lists and espouse the cause of the ladies, and vindicate their proposed plan of raising funds.—For the honor of knighthood, I hope there may yet remain chivalry enough to animate some one to come forth, armed, and equipt at all points, to rebut the heavy onset of the Rev. warrior. We cannot promise to our champion a broidered scarf, or the smiles and greeting of the lovely youthful fair; but he will have the sincere and thankful acknowledgments of a host of matronly ladies, and the grateful smiles of their interesting orphan family.

But as no one may choose to enter the list, I will venture, in my humble manner, to explain the motives which have governed the Board of Managers in adopting this measure, which "The Friend" has pronounced *unchristian*. And, as he has not had the gallantry to offer the use of his columns to any of the ladies, I must beg of you to permit this imperfect defence of their cause, and that of the helpless orphans committed to their charge, to be presented to the public, in the columns of the Gazette. And with due deference to the superior wisdom and piety of the reverend editor, I may be permitted to say, that the Managers are persons not wholly unknown in this community; and if he had inquired, he would, probably, have learnt so much of their characters, as to relieve him from his fears of their being about to countenance an immoral or unchristian exhibition.

When the Managers decided to hold a *fair*, to raise funds for building a house for the Orphans, they gave notice through the medium of the public papers; and invited ladies to attend at the session room of the 1st Presbyterian church.

At that meeting, they stated the embarrassments they had met with in the present situation of the Asylum, and the difficulty they had found in getting any other that was in all respects as suitable. They expressed their desire that an institution, designed for the public good, and supported by the community at large, should be in a position where those who have generously contributed to rear and sustain it, would have a frequent opportunity of examining into the details of its operations, and seeing how their benefactions have been applied; this they cannot conveniently do, unless there is a permanent residence, and in a more accessible situation.

At the same time they offered their views on other points, and said—"odium has often been excited against the proposed mode of raising funds by the injudicious manner of conducting them. It behooves *all*, and especially those engaged in a labor of love and christian charity, to act in such a way that their good may not be evil spoken of." Merchants are often irritated by the repeated applications for *donations*. There are few who would not be willing to give to *two* or *three*, but when the request is urged by *twenty*, it becomes a serious matter, and perhaps, without their being aware of the cause, unkind feelings may be excited by the reiterated calls to *give—give*.

The plan they advised, was, that when ladies wished to make purchases at a store, they should state the object for which they were required, and to ask that the prices might be as low as could be afforded.

The managers reserve to themselves the control of the exhibition, and will prescribe rules and regulations by which it will be conducted. They have in view but a moderate profit for their wares; if, however, they are offered $5 or even $10, as a donation, at their tables, they will thankfully accept it.

It is said, that in this way we take from poor persons, whose support depends upon their receiving it. This is not so; there will be but few, if any articles, exposed for sale at the fair, of that description which usually furnishes employment for the poor. But this charge seems too absurd to merit any further notice. Then comes the grave charge, that we desire this kind of excitement as a means of exhibiting *our charms*. The writer of the obnoxious piece is invited to visit "The Fair," and judge for himself whether the ladies who serve at the tables, and whom it is presumed occasionally consult their mirror, could be actuated by so vain a conceit.

If it is objectionable that ladies should employ themselves in making fancy or other articles to ornament the drawing room, the toilet, or the work table, and thus "minister to the vanity or fashion of the age;" why not bring the same charge against the numerous coteries of females, who, in so many places, are combining their efforts, and contributing their time and taste, in making the same kind of articles? the sales of which are private, and the proceeds devoted to charitable and religious objects.

A few young girls, in this place, who belong to the Presbyterian body of Christians,—several of them are in communion with the church,—have been for several months laudably (according to my views) engaged in preparing fancy articles, and by the proceeds of their industry have made handsome donations to the Missionary and Bible Societies. Why have the lambs of the flock been permitted to waste their talents on what is useless, and what, at the same time, is calculated to engender sinful feelings and propensities, without hearing the warning call of "The Friend?"

If it is sinful to make, vend, or use, superfluous articles, I know not how far the pruning may extend.

I hope that these few explanation may satisfy "The Friend" and our friends that our course is fair, just, and charitable, and that if abuses have occurred in the management of these things in other places, we desire to do the good and avoid the evil.

Again, let me urge the editor of "The Friend," to visit our tables on the day of sales; he need fear no storm of wrath, or lowering looks, he will see animation on our countenances, for who that has a heart to feel will not be animated for such an object. He will not be invited to purchase our *vanities*, but if he should voluntarily do so, he will find that strict justice will govern our prices, and, we trust, decorum, our manners. No arts or snares will be used to bias his better judgment, although we shall all wish that he would allow that better judgment to manifest itself; as it would soon induce him to leave the unsocial, and in too many cases, churlish ranks of bachelorism, and take shelter on the other side, and thus have his happiness and respectability immeasurably promoted.

A Member of the Orphan Asylum Society.

The following is the Sentence of Death as pronounced on Clough by the Chief Justice of New Jersey.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Joel Clough—After as full, fair, and deliberate a trial as I have ever witnessed in the experience of thirty years' practice at the bar—you have been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary W. Hamilton.—In the course of this trial you have had the benefits of able and distinguished counsel, and if you had been their brother instead of their client, the tender ties of such a connection could not have added to the untiring zeal, the laborious and honorable efforts, the exertion of professional talents, the thrilling and soul subduing eloquence with which you have been defended. The jury was literally of your own selection, you were not captious and troublesome in making that selection, but you did it with prudence and discretion, and not a juror was elected but in accordance with your own feelings. The counsel for the State conducted the cause with benignity and mercy—but with those talents for which they are distinguished, and that firmness from which as men of virtue, and of honor they dare not relax. Your triers, the jurors, have in the most patient and enduring manner submitted to almost unexampled privations and confinement for the period of nearly eight days, until some one of them at least almost sunk under the pressure of his confinement and his feelings, and by their fixed, solemn, and patient attention to every word and suggestion, must have given you the assurance that they desired not your blood, but most ardently and fervently desired to find you innocent, if that innocence could be found even in the negative virtue of a ruined and distracted mind; and as to the Court, it may not become me to speak—but I think in view of that bar, before which you must shortly appear, I can say for my brethren and myself, that we have endeavored so to regulate and control the trial, as to secure to you all the advantages that the fair and impartial administration of justice can extend to the accused.

The final and fatal result has been recorded, and that record speaks while mind and memory and judicial records last, and will continue to speak you GUILTY, GUILTY, GUILTY—of the murder of Mary W. Hamilton, in manner and form as you stood convicted by the Grand Jury of the county.

And who was Mary W. Hamilton? Was she your enemy? Had she done you wrong? Was it her crime that beauty had spread her charms and smiled forth in all the loveliness of virtue, in every feature of her countenance, in the delicacy and elegance of her form, in the chaste and winning manners of her life? And was it because you could not make such a prize your own, that you resolved, in the madness of your heart, that she should never live to bless another man and make him happy—as she had made the former and lamented husband of her first and earliest love? But I press the inquiry no further. You say you loved her—and yet mysterious love—you seized the unsuspecting moment of her kind attentions, when sickness, feigned or real, we fear the former, drew her, at your own request, with kind attentions, to your chamber to your comfort, you seized that moment to plant the fatal DAGGER in her bosom—perpetrated the horrid deed. She lived to say—"Oh! mother, mother, I screamed, screamed—you did not come, and Clough has killed me because I would not marry him. I could not, mother—I could not, you know.—I must die, I must die!"

But I forbear—I desire not to extract the dagger from her bosom and plant it in your own. I know your blood will not atone for hers—But I have said this much, that you may see and feel we have a just abhorrence of your crime, and to banish from your bosom all hope of a favorable interference by the Court, with that department of the government, in which is lodged the pardoning power. Banish, then, we intreat you, from your mind every hope and expectation—put out at once the faintest ray of hope that may penetrate into the darkest recesses of your cell, and prepare to meet your God!—The blood you shed was precious blood, but infinitely, infinitely more precious is that blood which was shed on Calvary: and on that and that alone we commend you to look for pardon and eternal life.

It remains only for us to pronounce the sentence of the Law—and it is considered and adjudged that you be taken hence to the prison of this county from whence you came, and there be kept in close and secure custody until Friday, the 26th day of July next, and that between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, of that day, you be taken to the place of public execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Almighty God have mercy on your soul!

From the Western Herald.

GOLD REGIONS IN GEORGIA.—A few mines of some notoriety were discovered in Rabun county, in the fall of 1829, and spring of 1830. The mines included in that country and few and precious metal principally confined to branch deposites; the gold is found in large particles, and varies in value at the up country markets, from seventy to eighty five cents per dwt. About the same time there were a great many valuable discoveries made in Habersham county, in branch, hill, surface, and vein deposits, which soon attracted the principal capitalists in the country, and the most valuable lots were purchased at large prices, and the business of mining has been more improved on in that county than any other in the State. The apparent inexhaustibility of the treasure, which is well calculated to stimulate the most lethargic among us, has caused the proprietors of the mines in that county to venture sufficient capital to conduct the business in a manner not only profitable to them and the country, but reflects upon them much of the credit which is so justly due to enterprise in such a beneficial undertaking. Habersham can truly boast of the largest specimens of gold which has yet been found in Georgia. Its value is quoted at about the same as that of Rabun county, and the Louisville and the McLaughlin mines are not excelled in richness by any in the United States. Hall county, too, has some valuable mines, though principally confined to ridge veins which have not yet been operated on very extensively. The celebrated Elrod mine has been leased for a term of years to a company of North Carolina gentlemen, viz: Col. Fisher and Dr. Austin, who are preparing for extensive operations; the lot on Chesafee, owned by Beers, Booth, and St. John, and the lot in the same neighborhood owned by Col. Calhoun and Gibson, are both now attached to this county: the operations upon those lots have been very extensive and profitable; there are several others in that neighborhood that are doing well. Some gold has also been found in Gwinnett county, but we believe to a limited extent, only one lot has been discovered that will pay wages.

In Carroll county, there are many valuable discoveries, made about the 1st of June, 1830, and the business of mining is carried on there in a manner unprecedented in any other part of the State, except in Habersham, where the region is much more extensive. We believe that the Carroll gold, although the particles are very small, is given up to be the purest yet discovered in the United States, and though the gold region there is embraced in a few miles square, such has been the reward of the honest laborer, that many who were poor and indigent, in three years time have placed themselves in easy and desirable circumstances. The gold is found in Carroll in the branch, hill, and vein deposits, and she can boast of the richest surface yet discovered in the State, from the plentiful branch mining ground and the richness of the surface. The veins have not yet been fairly tested. Major Jones has been induced to make a small experiment on his lot. We have seen the vein, since he has bored about 60 feet perpendicular, and tunnelled perhaps as far horizontally, and it is very rich indeed, so much so, that it is not uncommon to see particles of gold on the surface of the rocks, and find it in great abundance in the dirt thrown out of the vein. The Major has been doing so well on the branch and surface, that he has not yet furnished himself with the necessary machinery for operating on his vein mine to any extent further than a bare experiment.

Gold in the Cherokee country. In 1830 many discoveries were made in this country, and from the limited manner in which the Indians operated for it, and the great abundance in which they found it, the whole country was soon inundated with tresspassers from various parts of the Union, and so extensive were their operations, that the Legislature had to pass a law organizing a constant guard for the protection of the public property from private destruction.

The 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th district in the 1st section are all included in Lumpkin county, and all valuable for the discoveries already made. The mining operations here are now extensive and increasing daily, the gold is pretty much the same as as that of Habersham in size, quantity, and value, the local deposits are about the same; the garden veins through this country seem to pass almost in a direct line from this to Carroll, and between the rivers Chattahoochee and Etoah, there are some valuable mines in Forsyth county. Cherokee county includes the celebrated Sixes Mines, and many others, which makes it little inferior to Lumpkin. Cass county includes the Alatuna mines which has so much character for their richness and value. Some valuable discoveries have been made in Cass for the last few weeks; the principal new discoveries there, have been in the richness of the surface.

Paulding county, which is bounded on the South by Carroll, contains many valuable mines, the most noted of which is in the third district of the third section.—There is a narrow vein of blue limestone that crosses between the mines in Cass county and those in Paulding, and the size of the particles, and fineness of the metal, seems to change abruptly from that of Habersham and Lumkin, to that described in Carroll. The mining operations in Paulding are yet limited, though from our personal knowledge of the value of some of the mines there, we have no doubt but they will be soon extended, and profitably conducted.

Hamilton's Patent Sawing and Boring Machine.—Nothing can be more gratifying than to perceive the manner in which almost all mechanical processes are simplifying and advancing in this country—and even in this city, almost every week produces some improvement. We were very much pleased, a day or two since, on inspecting a machine, driven by steam, at No. 61, John street, for the purpose of sawing, with mathematical accuracy, circular segments of any description or dimensions; such as felloes for wheels, slats and legs for chairs. Fourteen felloes are said to be a good day's work for a wheelwright; this machine will turn out 50 per hour, or 500 in a day; and its other operations are proportionably expeditious. A six feet wheel can be sawed and bored, and be ready to put together, in thirty minutes. All kinds of cross cut sawing are performed with great accuracy—all kinds of small framing, mitre joints, tenons, &c.

One great saving of time from this machine is, that in every operation, *throughout, all marking and laying out of work is dispensed with*, and is superseded by the use of a scale, which is laid down in front of each saw, for the purpose of a sliding centre, for adjusting the radius.

The radius of the circle being determined, the centre is adjusted, and the bed, containing the piece to be sawed, moving on this centre, the timber sawed, passes up to two vertical saws, which, cutting through it, must come out an exact segment of the circle to which the bed is adjusted. After the felloe is thus sawed out, it is, most accurately, its intended length and proper inclination for a joint, and then bored for the spokes and dowels. The whole machine is but six feet square, and is turned by a steam engine, of one horse power—it is simple in its construction, and erected at a trifling expense; can be worked by an apprentice, and must prove a very valuable addition to the many labor saving machines which result from the superior intelligence of our mechanics.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

From the U. S. Gazette, June 7.

The following logical article, on the subject of Avery's trial, was in type yesterday, but accidentally omitted. It points out the grounds upon which an estimate of the evidence should be made, and very justly discriminates between the *opinion* of the public and the *verdict* of the jury; preserving, however, a well blanced impartiality.

The first great question is, that of suicide or homicide. If the jury are not satisfied in the first instance, from the situation and appearance of the body, (taking also into consideration what is known of the history and character of the girl,) that it is well established that she did not hang *herself*, there is an end of the case at once.

If, from the evidence, the jury are satisfied that a murder was committed, there is no reason to charge the prisoner with it, unless it be proved beyond reasonable doubt, that he was the author of two certain letters found in the trunk of the deceased, and put into the case.

If the jury should be satisfied on this point also; the third question is, whether from all the testimony in the case, particularly that relative to where Mr. Avery was on the afternoon of the 20th December, and to a tall man with a dark surtout and broad brimmed hat, being seen on divers points of the Island on that day, it can be satisfactorily concluded that the account given by the prisoner of his rambles that afternoon is false, and that he did actually visit the stack yard, commit the murder, and return that night to Bristol Ferry.

It is agreed on all hands, that neither of these great points of the case is made out by positive proof. Each hangs upon a chain of circumstances, and many links in each of these chains are themselves of perhaps questionable validity.

The case in fact does not admit of certainty. It is a very nice question of probabilities. All agree that probabilities may be raised to such a height by a multitude of concurring circumstances, as to amount to a reasonable certainty, and such sort of certainty is no doubt sufficient for a Jury to found a verdict of guilty upon it.

But this is very different from the probability, often very slight, upon which men are in the habit of grounding their belief, and often their actions—It is one thing to express an opinion by the fire side, and another to pronounce a verdict from the jury box.

All agree that the prisoner stands, in relation to the death of S. M. Cornell, in suspicious circumstances.—The great question is, whether these circumstances of suspicion are such as are still consistent with the idea that he was guiltless of that death, or whether they are so numerous and so strong as to be quite inconsistent with that idea. This question, so far as regards the prisoner's life, it is for the jury to decide; so far as regards his reputation for the public.

From the New York Standard.

The successes of the Pacha of Egypt, who, in so very few years, has elevated his ruinous and degraded Pachalik to the rank of an independent and powerful state, are justly considered as ranking next to those of Napoleon in our times. He has done far more for his country than did Peter the Great for Russia, and when Egypt assumes its ancient rank in the east, which will, probably, be at no very distant day, this man's name will be revered among those of the great founders of empires.—The conquest of Turkey, by the despised province, which it so long tyrannized over and plundered, is an event which men can hardly contemplate without astonishment, but it is one that very certainly will be prevented only by the interference of the great western powers. Those who estimated the chances of the contest by the long and well sustained struggles of Turkey against the giant power of Russia, and decided that Egypt was, of necessity, unequal to the undertaking, were unacquainted with the vast development of its resources that has been effected by the extraordinary man who guides its present destinies. They did not consider, for instance, that he has an army of regular troops, with the European organization, disciplined by French officers, and completely equipped and armed, which is but little inferior in numbers to the army of England—that his navy exceeds our own in extent, and that Ibrahim, his son, is one of the ablest generals and statesmen of the age. His canals, his manufactories, his foreign commerce, his improvements in agriculture, his system of laws, are matters which have revolutionized Egypt, and which have attracted far less attention in this country than they deserved.

The following statement of the military force of that country is furnished by the Alexandria correspondent of the Paris Messager des Chambres:

Magraben soldiers	211
Bedouins	5,370
French	15
Hoonara, irregular cavalry of Upper Egypt	3485
Soldiers belonging to the Marine	25,143
Artillery	6,357
Ballagi, sappers or pioneers	3,942
Regular cavalry	7,962
Regular infantry	70,011
General officers, and soldiers of the irregular cavalry and infantry	67,998
Attached to the army	3,488
Total	193,892

These forces are distributed as follows:—

Mecca and Hadjuz	13,223
Egypt	53,511
Negroland	7,469
Cardia	8,183
In the camp of Ibrahim	82,944
In the Arsenal of Alexandria	8,358
Marine, Staff, and Military Schools	29,273
	193,932

The following is the list of the men of war composing the Egyptian fleet in the port of Alexandria:

1 Three Decker of	140 guns,	30 pounders.
3 Two Deckers of	100	40
1 ditto of	90	30
6 Frigates of	66	30
1 ditto	60	42
6 Corvettes of	26	18
7 Brigs of	18	12
4 Fire ships		
1 Cutter		
30 vessels	1,201	

At this moment, there are 4 vessels building, viz: 3 of 100 guns each, and another three decker; the latter and another are ready to be launched at the end of March.

Conquests of Russia during the last sixty years.

	Present Population.	
1770. Bessarabia	470,000	
1771. The Crimea	451,000	Incorporated 1783.
1785. Georgia	400,000	Incorporated 1801.
1793. Little Poland and the Ukraine	6,474,000	
1794. Western Russia, including Lithuania, Podolia, &c.	8,448,000	Incorporated
1795. Courland	581,000	
1803. The Lesghian & other tribes	300,000	
1806. Schirwan	133,000	
1808. Finland	1,350,000	
1815. Kingdom of Poland	4,000,000	Incorporated 1832.
1827. Erivan & tribes	100,000	
1829. Armenia, &c.	400,000	
Wallachia and Muldavia	2,817,000	
Total,	25,924,000	

RICHMOND, (Va.,) June 7.

It is reported, that one of the Editors of this City has been summoned to attend the Grand Jury, in Alexandria, to testify on the charge of a conspiracy in the case of Lieut. R. B. Randolph. It is also said, that the Officer of the Court is now in this City. But we have not understood any of the particulars.

The particulars of Mr. John Randolph's Will have not yet transpired. It is probable that it was put to Probate, at Charlotte Court, on Monday last. It is estimated that he owned more than 400 slaves, which, it is said, he has directed to be emancipated—and that he has also left 120 blood horses, &c.—*Compiler.*

The suit of the Bank of the United States *vs.* Andrew Stevenson, as security for Julius Dandridge, former Cashier for the U. S. Branch, in this city, was expected to come on during the present term of the Federal Court now sitting in Richmond—Mr. Wirt has already arrived, as Counsel for the Bank—and the Agent of the Mother Bank was also in attendance. But a compromise has been effected between the parties, by which the Bank has consented to receive, and the Defendant to pay, $3000, in full discharge of its claim on him.

The Bank sued, we believe, for about $25,000, being the half of the penalty of the Bond which the securities were to have given for Dandridge.—Each party is to pay its own costs, and the suit is dismissed.—*Richmond Compiler.*

Colonization.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, held at Boston in April last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, That in view of the momentuous crisis of our country's history, in relation to the existence of Slavery, it be earnestly recommended to Christians, of all denominations, to spend a portion of the morning of the Fourth of July next in special prayer to Almighty God, to preserve us from impending evils, to protect, enlarge, and bless the Colony at Liberia, to pour on benighted Africa the light of the Gospel, to deliver our beloved country from the sin of slavery, to put a speedy end to all tarriffic in human beings, and to give energy to all means now in operation, or which may yet be devised, to accomplish those important objects."

The Rev. Mr. Danforth, one of the general Agents of the American Colonization Society, has expressed an earnest wish that the foregoing resolution may be published in all the newspapers which feel solicitude on the subject to which it refers.—*Poulson.*

LOUISVILLE, June 1.

Horrid Murder.—We learn, by a private letter, that a most horrid murder was committed on the 17th ult., about twelve miles from Hopkinsville, in this State. A Mrs. Miller was drowned by a negro woman, who threw her into a very wide and deep well, at a time when the rest of the family were from home. She has confessed that she was instigated to the deed by a negro man whom Miller (the husband of deceased) had employed to commit the murder. The negro man, on being arrested, stated that Miller employed him; although there is no *legal* evidence against Miller, so strong were all the circumstances, that he, together with the two negroes, were committed to await their trial in August. A sister of Mrs. Miller acknowledged, before the Grand Jury, who was in session at the time, that she had two children by Miller, and it is believed that he wished to put his wife out of the way in order that he might marry her sister. There was very great excitement in the neighborhood, in consequence of the high respect entertained for the deceased, who is the daughter of a very respectable and pious man, by the name of Gray.

The last Anecdote.—"Who's that are Mr. Scattering that always gets a few votes at our town meetings," inquired an old lady, a few days since, of her spouse, as she was busily engaged in perusing a newspaper. "I don't know," said he, "nor I never did, though the People have been trying to elect him ever since I began to vote.—*Dedham Patriot.*

From the Encyclopædia Americana.

BARON STEUBEN.

STEUBEN, Frederic William Augustus, baron von; a distinguished Prussian officer, who attached himself to the American cause in the revolution of 1776. He had been aid de camp to Frederic the Great, and had attained the rank of lieutenant general in his army. Sacrificing his honors and emoluments in Europe, Steuben came to America in 1777, and tendered his services to Congress, as a volunteer in the army, without claiming any rank or compensation. He received the thanks of that body, and joined the main army under the commander in chief at Valley Forge. Baron Steuben soon rendered himself particularly useful to the Americans, by disciplining the forces. On the recommendation of general Washington, congress, in May, 1778, appointed the baron inspector general of the army, with the rank of major general. His efforts in this capacity were continued with remarkable diligence, until he had placed the troops in a situation to withstand the enemy. In the estimate of the war office, 5000 muskets were generally allowed for waste and destruction of the army; but such was the exact order under the superintendence of Steuben, that in his inspection return, but three muskets were deficient, and those accounted for. A complete scheme of exercise and discipline, which he composed, was adopted in the army by the direction of congress. He possessed the right of command in the line, and at one period was at the head of a separate detachment in Virginia. At the battle of Monmouth, he was engaged as a volunteer. When reviewing the troops, it was his constant custom to reward the disciplined soldier with praise, and to pass severe censure on the negligent. Numerous anecdotes are related illustrative of the generosity, purity and kindness of his disposition. After the treacherous defection of Arnold, the baron held his name in the utmost abhorrence. One day, he was inspecting a regiment of light horse, when that name struck his ear. The man was ordered to the front, and presented an excellent appearance. Steuben told him that he was too respectable to bear the name of a traitor; and at his request the soldier adopted that of the baron, whose bounty he afterwards experienced, and brought up a son by the same name. At the siege of Yorktown, baron Steuben was in the trenches at the head of a division, where he received the first offer of lord Cornwallis to capitulate. The marquis de la Fayette appeared to relieve him in the morning; but, adhering to the European etiquette, the baron would not quit his post until the surrender was completed or hostilities recommenced. The matter being referred to general Washington, the baron was suffered to remain in the trenches till the enemy's flag was struck. After the capture of Cornwallis, when the superior American officers were paying every attention to their captives, Steuben sold his favorite horse in order to raise money to give an entertainment to the British officers, as the other major generals had previously done. His watch he had previously disposed of to relieve the wants of a sick friend. On another occasion, when he desired to reciprocate the invitations of the French officers, he ordered his people to sell his silver spoons and forks, saying it was anti republican to make use of such things, and adding, that the gentlemen should have one good dinner if he ate his meals with a wooden spoon for ever after. Steuben continued in the army till the close of the war, perfecting its discipline.—The silence and dexterity of his movements surprised the French allies. He possessed the particular esteem of general Washington, who took every proper opportunity to recommend him to congress, from which body he received several sums of money, that were chiefly expended in acts of charity, or in rewarding the good conduct of the soldiers.

Upon the disbandment of the continental army at Newburgh, many affectionate bonds, formed amidst the danger and hardships of a long and arduous service, were to be broken asunder forever. At this season of distress, the benevolent Steuben exerted himself to alleviate the forlorn condition of many. He gave his last dollar to a wounded black, to procure him a passage home. Peace being established, the baron retired to a farm in the vicinity of New York, where, in the society of his friends, and the amusements of books and chess, he passed his time as comfortably as his exhausted purse would allow. The state of New Jersey had given him a small farm, and that of New York 16,000 acres of land, in the county of Oneida. The exertions of colonel Hamilton and general Washington procured him an annuity of $2500, from the general government. He built a log house, and cleared 60 acres of his tract of land, a portion of which he partitioned out, on easy terms, to twenty or thirty tenants, and distributed nearly a tenth among his aid de camps and servants. In this situation he lived, contentedly, until the year 1795, when an apoplectic attack put an end to his life, in his sixty fifth year. An abstract of his system of military manœuvres was published in 1779. The year preceding his death, he published a letter on the established militia and military arrangements. (For further information concerning baron Steuben, see Johnson's *Life of Greene*, Thatcher's *Journal*, Garden's *Anecdotes.*)

THOMAS CONWAY,

Major General in the army of the U. States, and knight of the order of St. Louis, was born in Ireland. At the age of six years, he went with his parents to France, where he was educated to the profession of arms, and acquired considerable reputation as an officer and a man of sound judgment. Having come to America with strong recommendations, he was appointed by congress a brigadier general, in May, 1777, and soon rendered himself conspicuous for his hostility to general Washington, and used every endeavor to substitute general Gates in the station of commander in chief. In this he was supported by some members of congress. He was appointed by that body inspector general of the army, with the rank of major general, but was soon obliged to resign his commission, in consequence of his unpopularity with the officers. The brigadiers, in particular, had taken great umbrage at his promotion over them, and remonstrated to congress against the proceeding, as implicating their honor and character. His calumnies against Washington at length became so atrocious, that general Cadwallader challenged him to answer for them in a duel. The parties met, and Conway received a ball through the lower part of his head, but the wound was not mortal. Conceiving, however, that it was, he wrote a satisfactory letter of apology to Washington, for the injury he had endeavored to inflict upon his character.—*Encyclopædia Americana.*

KALB,

Baron de, a major general in the American army, was born in Germany, about the year 1717. When young, he entered into the service of France, in which he continued for 42 years, and obtained the rank of brigadier general. In 1757, during the war between England and France, he was sent, by the French government, to the American colonies, in order to learn the points in which they were most vulnerable, and how far the seeds of discontent might be sown in them towards the mother country. He was seized, while in the performance of this commission, as a suspected person, but escaped detection. He then went to Canada, where he remained until its conquest by the British, after which he returned to France.—In 1777, during the war of the revolution, he came a second time to the U. States, and offered his services to Congress. They were accepted, and he was soon after made a major general. At first, he was placed in the northern army, but when the danger which threatened Charleston from the formidable expedition under Sir Henry Clinton, in 1778, rendered it necessary to reinforce the American troops in the south, a detachment was sent to them, consisting of the Maryland and Delaware lines, which were put under his command. Before he could arrive, however, at the scene of action, general Lincoln had been made prisoner, and the direction of the whole southern army in consequence devolved upon the baron, until the appointment of general Gates. Aug. 15, Gates was defeated near Camden, by lord Rawdon, and, in the battle, baron de Kalb, who commanded the right wing, fell, covered with wounds, while gallantly fighting on foot. A tomb was erected to his memory, by order of Congress, in the cemetery of Camden.—*Encyclopædia Americana.*

It appears by a fiscal table, recently published in a London paper, that 540,000 families have a particular interest in the Public Debt of Great Britain.—*Poulson.*

Milledgeville, (Geo.) May 30.

The Cherokees.—We learn, from a source entitled to the highest credit, that the attempts to prevent a treaty with the Cherokees, under the pretence that they would be benefited by the act for the collection of the revenue, have resulted in a powerful reaction in favor of a treaty. The enemies of the President, at Washington, affirmed that this revenue law would prevent a treaty: a portion of our representatives in Congress, on their return to the State, gave currency to the same charge against the administration: and Ross, the principal Cherokee Chief, played a corresponding part among his countrymen. But the President, with his characteristic frankness, and decision of character, has shown to the Cherokees their real situation: and a large majority of that hitherto deluded people are now convinced, that if they remain within the chartered limits of Georgia, they must submit to her laws. At the solicitation of Ross and his partisans, the other Chiefs have consented to postpone making a treaty, until the meeting of Congress: and to prevent any unnecessary delay, after that time, an exploring party is to visit the Arkansas country during the present summer. We believe that our Indian controversies are rapidly approaching a harmonious and satisfactory close; and the people of Georgia will be on their guard how they give credit to open accusations, or subtle insinuations against the President.—*Federal Union.*

A novel and interesting political incident is related in the New York Daily Advertiser derived from recent papers from New Granada, (Columbia.) We have announced, says that paper, Mr. Joaquin Mosquera's election to the Vice Presidency. On the 15th of April a letter from him was laid before both houses of Congress, dated at San Jose, April 2d, declining the office, on the ground that he considers himself more fitted to discharge the duties of a more retired station, and that he had dedicated the remainder of his life "to the education and instruction of the young and the common people: the only secure basis of our political principles and national prosperity." His request, although pressed with urgency, and with that sincerity of character for which he is conspicuous, was unavailing. "This refusal," says the Government Gazette, being laid before Congress for their consideration, a long silence ensued; and when the President put the question, "will you receive the refusal of Mr. Joaquin Mosquera to be Vice President of the Republic?" all the members, except five, voted in the negative.—The meeting then adjourned.

The executors of the will of Stephen Girard have filed their accounts in the proper office.—They claim,

On $2,777,868, 66 2-12	per cent.	$69,446 68
On $1,886,756, 14 5	do.	$94,337 80
		$163,784 48

Balance in the hands of the executors to be paid to the city, $476, 451 40.

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*Connecticut.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Bridgeport Bank	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½	Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Bank of Chester co.	do	Hartford Bank	do
Montgomery county	do	Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Germantown	do	Middletown Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	do	N. Haven City Bk.	do
Northumberland	do	Mechanics' Bank	do
Bank of Reading	do	Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	U. Bank, N. London	do
Chambersburgh	do	*New Jersey.*	
Gettysburgh	do	Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Carlisle Bank	do	Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do	People's Bk. Patterson	do
Doylestown Bank	do	Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Easton Bank	do	Newark Ins. Com.	do
Erie Bank	do	State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do	do Camden	do
Lancaster Bank	do	do Morristw'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	do Newark	do
Lebanon	do	do N. Bruns.	do
Harrisburgh	do	Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Mon. Bk. Brownsville	do	*Delaware.*	
Miner's Bk Pottsville	do	Bank of Delaware	½
Northampton	do	Bank of Smyrna	do
Wyoming, Wilksb.	do	Com. Bk. Delaware	do
York Bank	do	Wilming. & Brand.	do
New York.		*Maryland.*	
City Banks	1	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Albany B's	1½	Frederick co. Bank	½
Auburn	2	Bk. of Westminster	do
Bank of Buffalo	do	Hagerstown Bank	do
Chenango at Norwich	do	Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bk of Genesee, Batav.	do	Bank of Salisbury	2
Geneva	do	*District of Columbia.*	
Bank of Ithica	do	Bank of Alexandria	½
Rochester	do	Farm. Bank of do.	co
Bk. of Monroe at do.	do	Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Newburgh & branch.	do	Bk. of Washington	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do	Patriotic Bank do	do
Bk. of Poughkeepsie	1½	Bank of Metropolis	do
Bk. of Troy & branch.	2	Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
Bk. of Utica & do.	do	U. Bk; of Georgetw'n	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do	*Virginia.*	
Broom co. Bk. Bing.	do	Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Central Bk. Cherry V.	do	Farm. Bk. of Va. do.	do
Chatauque Co. B'k	do	Bk. of the Val. & Br.	do
Essex Co. Bk. Keesv.	do	N. W. Bk. of Va

From the National Gazette, June 11.

At Buffalo, Mr. Webster was invited to witness the christening of a steam boat by his own celebrated name. An address was delivered to him on the occasion, to which he made a reply, of which the following extract is a passage.

"Desiring always to avoid extremes, and to observe a prudent moderation in regard to the protective system, I yet hold steadiness and perseverance in maintaining what has been established to be essential to the public prosperity. Nothing can be worse than that what concerns the daily labor, and the daily bread of whole classes of the people should be subject to frequent and violent changes. It were far better not to move at all, than to move forward and then fall back again.

My sentiments, gentlemen, on the Tariff question, are generally known. In my opinion, a just and a leading object in the whole system is the encouragement and protection of American manual labor. I confess, that every day's experience convinces me more and more of the high propriety of regarding this object. Our government is made for all, not for a few. Its object is, to promote the greatest good of the whole; and this ought to be kept constantly in view in its administration. The far greater number of those who maintain the government, belong to what may be called the industrious or productive classes of the community.—With us labor is not depressed, ignorant, and unintelligent. On the contrary, it is active, spirited, enterprising, seeking its own rewards, and laying up for its own competence and its own support.—The motive to labor, is the great stimulus to our whole society; and no system is wise or just, which does not afford this stimulus, as far as it may.—The protection of American labor against the injurious competition of foreign labor, so far, at least, as respects general handicraft productions, is known, historically, to have been one end designed to be obtained by establishing the constitution: and this object, and the constitutional power to accomplish it, ought never to be surrendered or compromised in any degree.

Our political institutions, gentlemen, place power in the hands of all the people; and to make the exercise of this power, in such hands, salutary, it is indispensable that all the people should enjoy, first, the means of education, and, second, the reasonable certainty of procuring a competent livelihood by industry and labor. These institutions are neither designed for nor suited to a nation of ignorant paupers. To disseminate knowledge, then, universally, and to secure to labor and industry their just rewards, is the duty both of the General and State Governments, each in the exercise of its appropriate powers. To be free, the People must be intelligently free; to be substantially independent, they must be able to secure themselves against want, by sobriety and industry; to be safe depositories of political power, they must be able to comprehend and understand the general interests of the community, and must have a stake, themselves, in the welfare of the community.—The interest of labor, therefore, has an importance, in our system, beyond what belongs to it as a mere question of political economy. It is connected with our forms of Government, and our whole social system. The activity and prosperity, which at present prevail among us, as every one must notice, are produced by the excitement of compensating prices to labor; and it is fervently to be hoped that no unpropitious circumstances, and no unwise policy, may counteract this efficient cause of general competency and public happiness."

The Locomotive Engine, called the Pennsylvania—invented and patented by Colonel S. H. Long, of the U. S. Army—has been fairly tried and approved on the Germantown Rail Road.

Recent experiments have shown that the engine is fit to draw 32 tons, easily, on a level road, at the speed of 15 miles an hour.

The whole weight of the engine is 4 tons and a half; the boilers evaporate 200 gallons in an hour, in which time they require the consumption of something less than two bushels of Anthracite coal, the only fuel used.

The wheels are made of wood, each with an iron tire of three parallel concentric circular bands, cheap in price, but very substantial, strong, lasting, and efficient.

Colonel Long has employed himself, for some time past, on experiments for the application of the heat produced by Anthracite coal to the production of steam for locomotive engines; and has succeeded in a degree above the most sanguine expectations with which he started. With his arrangement of the *furnace* and the *flue*, anthracite may be used, for raising steam, more advantageously than the best Pine wood. It sends forth no sparks to burn or alarm passengers careful of their dresses; and emits no disagreeable or pernicious vapor; and it enables the director to travel without the incumbrance of a *tender*, as the fuel and the water are both carried on the engine.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

From the N. Y. American.

The Quebec papers have been furnished by Capt. Grant, of the Lady of the Lake, of Aberdeen, from Belfast, 8th April, with 230 passengers and crew, with the following particulars of the wreck of that vessel:—

"On the 11th May, in lat. 46 50 N. and long. 47 10 W., at 5 A. M. steering per compass W. S. W., with a strong wind at N. N. E. we fell in with several pieces of ice: at 8 A. M. the ice getting closer, I judged it prudent to haul the ship out to the eastward under easy sail to avoid it: while endeavoring to pass between two large pieces, a tongue under water in the lee ice struck our starboard bow and stove it entirely in. We immediately wore the ship round, expecting to get the leak out of the water, but did not succeed; the ship now filling fast, the mate, with seven or eight of the crew, got into the stern boat—after getting bread, beef, compass, &c. &c. they pulled away to the northwest—the scene that then took place is beyond description; after getting the long boat out the passengers crowded into her with such mad desperation, that she was twice upset along side, drowning about 80 of them. I now attempted to save my own life and succeeded in getting the boat clear of the ship, half full of water, with 33 souls in her, without oars, sails, or a mouthful of provisions. The last time I saw the brig, (the ice coming between her and us) she was sunk up to the tops, and about 30 of the passengers in the maintopmast rigging.—We then tried to pull after the other boat, with the bottom boards and thawfts, but got beset with the ice. We now expected a worse fate than those who were in the vessel, to perish with cold and hunger. Next morning the wind changed to the westward and we got clear of most of the ice. We then pulled to the eastward in the faint hope of some vessel picking us up, and at noon saw a brig lying too under her two topsails—at four got on board of her and found the crew just leaving her, she being in the same state as our own, sinking.

We, however, got some provisions out of her, and there being a boat lying on her decks, I got part of the passengers out of our own boat into it. In the course of the night it came on to blow from the southwest, and the other boat foundered. All that now remained alive, (to the best of my belief or knowledge) out of a crew and passengers of 230, is myself, one seaman, two boys, nine male passengers, and two female passengers, 15 in all. At noon, on the 14th, we fell in with the master and mate of the brig Harvest Home, of Newcastle, the vessel we had previously been on board of, and on the evening of the same day, both got on board of a loaded brig bound to St. Johns, Newfoundland, after we had been 75 hours in an open boat, half dressed, wet, and frost bitten. Next morning, I, with the remainder of the crew and passengers, left the brig, and was kindly received on board ship Amazon, of Hull, bound to Quebec, where we arrived on the evening of Saturday last."

List of Passengers and Crew saved from the Wreck.—James Fitzsimons, of County Down; Owen McKenna, of County Tyrone; James McCartney, of do.; Robert Cunningham, of do.; James McCord, of do.; John Turner, of do.; John Conrie, of do.; Robert Cringle, of do.; James Foster, of Antrim; Margaret Duff, of Tyrone; Catharine McKentry, of do.

Crew.—John Grant, Master; Benjamin Miller, Seaman; Jas. Grant, Apprentice; Robert Leask, do.

Captain Cornforth, of the *Tottenham*, from Ross, reports the loss of the brig *Waterloo*, from Newcastle, with coals and glass, the 14th of May, by the ice on the Banks. Captain and crew saved, and coming up in the *Shannon*.

The *Jane*, from Waterford, reports the loss of the *Albion*, Isaacs, in the ice, with settlers from Cork, fifteen of the passengers drowned—the remainder, with the Captain and crew, are on board of a vessel coming up.

Bank of the United States.—It appears from a statement of the Exchange Transactions of the Bank of the United States and its offices of discount and Deposit for the year 1832, which we find remarked upon in Niles' Register, that values to the extraordinary amount of $241,714,912, were *exchanged* by this Institution in the course of last year, at the very low average rate of one-eleventh of one per cent., or *ninety cents* on every thousand dollars of the whole sum. Indeed, $120,000,000 of this vast amount were exchanged without any charge at all, and the average premium of exchange on the remaining $120,000,000 was less than one-fifth of one per cent. And for this *eleventh of one per cent.* the goodness of the money was rendered certain, the safety of the mails insured, and a large amount in postage saved. For it is the practice of the Bank to give drafts, payable at one day's sight, which are always paid on presentation, when offered by persons to whom they belong, and which can scarcely be received by any person wrongfully, without detection.

State Banks, however correctly managed, cannot carry on these exchanges but at a much higher rate of premium, for reasons that will appear manifest to every person who is at all acquainted with the nature of exchanges. Would it not, then, be more than unwise—would it not be reckless folly, to throw away the great advantages thus derived from the Bank of the U. States, by suffering its charter to expire.—*Nat. Int. June 4.*

Emigrants from Europe are beginning to pour into the United States. Many tens of thousands may be expected in the present season. From Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales, many will come; but the greater number, most probably, from Germany. And emigration from the latter will gather strength as it proceeds, as well in promoting a better knowledge of the real condition of things in the United States, in advices from those who have settled here, as because of increased abridgments of the rights and comforts of the German people—to whom only the alternative of a dark and awful despotism, or a bloody civil war, seems presented.

Many of the emigrants who are coming from Germany are of the best, or productive classes—and a large number of them have some money to begin a new life with, in America. Others, who are mere day laborers, may find abundant employment on the rail roads and canals that are making, in several of the states. In general, they are patient and industrious, and *exceedingly* economical.—*Niles.*

An adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was held yesterday, and continued to a late hour in the day. Every effort to procure a delay of a few days, or until the General Committee should have reported, was voted down by the united vote of the United States and the Corporation of Washington; Maryland and Georgetown being divided, and Virginia and Alexandria resisting in vain. In the end, the Election of Officers was held and the following gentlemen were elected, to serve for the ensuing year, viz:—President, John H. Eaton, of Tennessee.—Directors—Walter Smith, of Georgetown, Phineas Janney, of Alexandria, William Gunton, of Washington, John J. Abert, U. S. Army, William Price, of Maryland, Richard H. Henderson, of Virginia.—*Nat. Int.*

Potomac Bridge.—An extract of a letter from Washington, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, states that the contemplated granite bridge across the Potomac, of 43 arches, had been let by contract to a company from Pennsylvania, for $1,400,000. The writer adds—"There were 17 offers, which ranged from that sum to $7,500,000—and I am of opinion; that the highest is too low. In some places the water is 45 feet deep."—*Niles.*

Nice and Skilful Calculation.—On Tuesday last, at 5 P. M., the operation of throwing down, by blasting, with gunpowder, about 40 feet of the old French curtain in the works of the Citadel, was performed by the Royal Engineers, under the superintendence of Capt. Alderson, commanding in this District. It was intended that this portion of the old work, which it was requisite to remove to make a gateway with a casemated guard room, should be taken down; and it was intended to have done so with manual labor, but the frost was found to have penetrated so completely into the parapet, that this mode would have consumed more time than could be conveniently spared, and it was judged expedient to have recourse to mining.

Three chambers were made in the parapet; that in the centre containing 90 lbs. of powder, and the two flank chambers 70 lbs. each. The saucisions were composed and placed so as to ignite the chambers at the same instant. The force of the powder exerted itself horizontally; not a single stone was thrown upwards, and the quantity of powder was so nicely judged, that the old work thrown down did not extend beyond the space required for the gate, &c. to be constructed, and was almost as completely loosened and reduced fit for removal, as if the work had been done with tools, and without shaking or injuring the new wall, or revetment, in the slightest degree, though the portion of the ancient work thrown down was separated from it by only a few inches.

The following facts—and we state them on the best and fullest authority, says the Philadelphia Gazette—serve to prove whatever has been stated in the records of our correspondent, on this vexed subject. Until Saturday last—*after* he had been remanded to prison the last time, CLOUGH continued to assert his innocence. On that day his manner changed, and he became apparently penitent. In a conversation with a gentleman preparing for the ministry, who had been his school fellow, he declared *that he had laid a plan for Mrs. Hamilton's death a month before it took place; that he had determined, if she would not have* HIM, *no other person should have* HER.

He describes his dreams as being of the most horrid and terrific kind; and relates one, in which he imagined himself descending a flight of stairs of interminable length, ending in a black and indistinct abyss; the stairs seemed to turn, and left him hanging by the hands, until he could hold on no longer. When the court house bell rang to announce the verdict of the Jury, Clough was found, lying on the floor of his cell, writhing in agony. His situation is indeed dreadful; sleep, the sweet restorer of Nature, brings no relief to his desolate spirit; and he evidently longs to escape from the ocean of agony upon which he is tossed, and lie down upon the shore of Death.—*Poulson.*

Mr. Randolph, of R.—We learn that Mr. Randolph's remains have reached Charlotte, and have been deposited beneath his patrimonial oaks. The corpse was met by about 100 gentlemen, but we understand that there were no ceremonies at the grave.

In relation to the value of Mr. Randolph's estate, several estimates have been made in the public journals—some going as high as a million of dollars; others as low as $185,000. Both are doubtless erroneous. Better judges than ourselves estimate it at from $250,000 to $300,000! What honorable and enduring monuments might not a man of Mr. Randolph's almost boundless intellect and princely wealth have erected to his memory in the hearts of his fellow citizens! But, what shall be written upon his tomb? "Here lies a man of genius"—and with his warmest eulogist must stop—for that genius has left behind no evidences of its gigantic might. Its possessor passed through life, as the keel of a ship cuts the waves, or as an arrow pierces the air, leaving no way marks by which its progress may be traced, or its memory perpetuated.—*Lynchburgh Virginian.*

We are informed that the produce of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company at Somersworth, N. H., the six days ending the 31st ult., was 140,000 yds. Cotton Shirtings, 30 to 38 inches wide, of yarns Nos. 26, 33, and 40; and 3,300 yards Broadcloth entirely finished. The capacity of the Woollen establishment, exclusive of carpeting, is 600 yards Broadcloth per day.—*Advocate.*

Awakening suddenly.—To awaken children from their sleep with a loud noise, or in an impetuous manner, is extremely injudicious and hurtful; nor is it proper to carry them from a dark room immediately into a glaring light, against a dazzling wall; for the sudden impression of light, debilitates the organs of vision, and lays the foundation of weak eyes from early infancy.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1833.

☞Our city continues entirely healthy. No case of cholera, either indigenous or imported, has occurred since Tuesday last.

Encyclopedia Americana.—We have, heretofore, extracted from this truly valuable work, biographical notices of several of our revolutionary statesmen and soldiers, and have noticed that they were, very generally, copied into other papers. The notice of General Anthony Wayne, particularly, has had a remarkable run in western papers: we have, therefore, determined to make similar extracts from that work, with the double intention of filling our columns with interesting matter, in a time of scarcity, and of making the merits and value of the Encyclopedia more familar to our readers.—We this day give notices of three distinguished foreigners, who held high commands in our army—Steuben, Conway, and De Kalb.

The Capture of Fort Du Quesne.—We received the following account of some incidents which occurred on the day of the taking possession of this place, by General Forbes, from an esteemed friend, to whom it was related by Capt. Craighead, who commanded a company of Provincials on that day.

On the evening of the 24th of November, 1758, General Forbes encamped 12 miles from this place. During that day he had received intelligence that the French commandant was preparing to abandon Fort Du Quesne. The defeat of General Braddock, only three years before, was too recent to be forgotten, and of course operated as a salutary hint to Gen. Forbes, not to advance rashly. The intelligence, therefore, even if believed, was not relied upon, and was not communicated to the troops.

On the morning of the next day, 25th November, 1758, the army advanced from their encampment—the provincial troops in front, followed by a body of Highlanders.

Upon their arrival at the rising ground, just beyond where the turnpike gate now stands, they entered upon an Indian race path, upon each side of which a number of stakes, with the bark peeled off, were stuck into the earth, and upon each stake was fixed the head and kilt of a Highlander, who had been killed or taken prisoner at Grant's defeat. The provincials, being front, obtained the first view of these horrible spectacles, which it may readily be believed excited no very kindly feelings in their breasts. They passed along, however, without any manifestation of their violent wrath. But as soon as the Highlanders came in sight of the remains of their countrymen, a slight buzz was heard in their ranks, which rapidly swelled and grew louder and louder. Exasperated not only by the barbarous outrages upon the persons of their unfortunate fellow soldiers who had fallen only a few days before, but maddened by the insult which was conveyed by the exhibition of the kilts, and which they well understood, as they had long been nicknamed the "petticoat warriors," by the Indians, their wrath knew no bounds.

Directly, a rapid and violent trampling was heard, and immediately the whole corps of Highlanders, with their musquets abandoned, and broadswords drawn, rushed by the provincials, foaming with rage, and resembling, as Captain Craighead coarsely expressed it, "mad boars engaged in battle," swearing vengeance, and extermination upon the French troops, who had permitted such outrages. The march was now hastened—the whole army moved forward after the Highlanders, and when they arrived somewhere about where the canal now passes, the Fort was discovered to be in flames, and the last of the boats, with the flying Frenchmen, were seen passing down the Ohio by Smoky Island. Great was the disappointment of the exasperated Highlanders at the escape of the French, and their wrath subsided into a sullen and relentless desire of vengeance.

Factory Girls.—On Tuesday last, we published a poetical extract from Fraser's Scottish Magazine, entitled the "Little Factory Girl," founded upon an incident related by a witness before a committee of the British Parliament. On the same day, we heard that one of our manufacturers had very shrewdly remarked, that we must be hostile to Manufactures, because we published this beautiful and truly pathetic piece of poetry.—We thought this charge too extravagant to be noticed, and therefore said nothing about it. But, to our great surprise we saw, in the last "Pennsylvania Advocate," an article, headed "Factory Girls," which contains the following sentences.

"These things most abound in the English newspapers, and, in relation to that country, are doubtless correct. But the condition of our factory girls and those of the English factories, differs as greatly as the condition of the men employed at those factories in the respective countries."

And again—

"But this thing of exciting prejudice against manufacturing industry in the U. States, *because such industry is not rewarded in England*, is, to say the least of it, *altogether wrong.*"

Here, the editor of the Advocate admits the great difference in the situations of factory girls in this country and in England, but intimates that, in describing the melancholy condition of the Girls in English factories, a prejudice is excited against manufacturing industry in the United States, and then solemnly pronounces this "all wrong."

If it was intended to insinuate that those who published the pathetic and beautiful piece of poetry, called the "Little Factory Girl," had *an intention* to excite prejudice against Manufacturing industry, in this country, we say, that, so far as we are concerned, it is entirely incorrect.—For years, we have, upon all occasions, exerted our utmost ability in advocating the cause of American Industry. Whenever any controversy has occurred, upon this subject, we have been ready to contribute our mite of information, and argument upon the subject, and now, forsooth, because we published a poetic effusion about the situation of Factory girls in England, it is intimated that we are unfriendly to Domestic Industry. Really, this is almost too ridiculous for serious argument. We have lived in Pittsburgh from our birth—have seen it advance from a mere village to a great city—have practically witnessed the good effects of Domestic Industry, and, upon all occasions, have borne our testimony in its favor—and yet, because we published a piece of poetry from a British Magazine, it is insinuated that we are exciting a prejudice against Domestic Industry.

Putting every patriotic feeling out of the question, self interest, of itself, would operate strongly with us in favor of Domestic Manufactures; we know that the prosperity of Pittsburgh depends very much upon the success of her manufactures, and we would possess more disinterestedness than usually falls to the lot of mankind, if we contended against our own interest.—Perhaps, however, the editor of the Advocate did not mean to intimate that editors who published this piece of poetry *intended* to excite prejudice against manufactures, but merely to state that the publication of that piece had such a tendency, and therefore, was wrong. If this was his meaning, we would reply, that an account of the miserable condition of the factory girls, in England, cannot have an unfavorable operation upon Domestic Industry in this country.

The editor of the Advocate himself states, in this very article, that the condition of the laboring classes in England is miserable. The piece of poetry, which we published, merely gives the case of *one* of that miserable class, as proved on oath by a responsible witness.—We would not have noticed this matter, if the intimation of the Advocate had not chimed in so well with the charge against us which we had previously heard.

Extract of a letter dated Louisville, June 10, 1833.

"I am sorry to say the Cholera has again made its appearance amongst us, in an awful form.—Yesterday was the first day that it broke out—a great many cases in Water street—7 cases in one house in 48 hours."

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last paper, you noticed the erection of a large church for the Third Presbyterian congregation of this city. That notice directed my thoughts to the number of the churches which are this season being erected in the city and its vicinity; and also the number which have been erected within the last two years, which are yet considered as new, some of them being still unfinished.

	Width.	Depth.
Methodist Episcopal,	56 ft.	74
Methodist Protestant,	62	76
Reformed Presbyterian, rebuilt,	50	65
Presbyterian, Northern Liberties,	50	60
Methodist Protestant, Alleghenytown,	44	60
Methodist Episcopal, do.	35	58
Associate Reformed, do.	45	60
Presbyterian, do.	56	96
Two small houses for societies of Baptists, and a large Catholic Cathedral.		
In progress this season—		
3d Presbyterian Church,	66	92
Baptist,	48	56
Cumberland Presbyterian,	36	60
German Evangelical Protestant,	50	69

And one Presbyterian church, and one Episcopal church in the village of Lawrenceville—seventeen in all, built in three successive years. Previous to 1831, there were but ten churches in the city, and at these the people of the vicinity generally attended worship.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Gazette, June 12.

There is fresh European news down to the 12th ult., brought by the London packet ship York.—No papers due to this city have as yet been received here. We annex the chief articles furnished in the New York gazettes of yesterday. It is stated positively, under the Paris head, that arrangements had been concluded between the Porte and the Pasha of Egypt, by which the former was relieved from the alternative of immediate ruin, or preservation (equivalent to subjugation) by the Russian power. The sacrifices which the Porte has made to the Pasha, render Mehemet too strong to be resisted hereafter without the aid of the Russians.

HOLLAND.

All that is interesting as to the Dutch question, is contained in the following paragraphs.

From Galignani's Messenger.

Extract from a letter from the Hague, dated the 4th inst.—"It is finally settled that the States' General are to meet at the beginning of next week. They will be opened with a speech from the Throne. The first bill presented will be for a grant to the government to enable it to keep up the army on the war footing. The King will speak of the harmony he maintains with the northern powers, and will dwell much upon the continued friendship of Russia. It will be a species of manifesto as to the policy which our government is firmly resolved to pursue in the further negotiations for a settlement of our difficulties with Belgium. In the mean time, the utmost activity still reigns in the office of the Minister of War. A new camp, composed of 51,000 men, is about to be formed at Ryen."

ANTWERP, May 7.—Letters from the Hague say that a very active correspondence is going on between the Dutch Cabinet and that of St. Petersburgh, and that Prince Albert of Prussia seems to be the channel through which the correspondence is carried on. King William, notwithstanding all the losses which he has sustained during the last two years, is still expending large sums to increase his army and navy, so that it is supposed that he receives money from Russia.

It is affirmed that Russia has sent troops towards Rigo, where 25,000 men are assembled, for the purpose of being brought to the mouth of the Texel, if England and France should think of recommencing war against Holland.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

PARIS, May 4.—The Government has received news from Constantinople to the 16th April.

On the 30th of March, M. de Varennes, Chief Secretary of his Majesty's Embassy in that capital, took his departure for the camp of Ibrahim Pacha, with the Amedji Effendi of the Porte. He was the bearer of a hatti sheriff, by which the Grand Seignor granted to the Pacha of Egypt the investiture of four pachalicks of Syria—namely: St. Jean d'Acre, Damas, Aleppo, and Tripoli, with their dependencies. M. de Varennes was instructed to obtain from Ibrahim Pacha his consent to abandoning his other claims.

The negotiations lasted four days.

Ibrahim has given up his claims to Diarbekir and the districts of Alaya and Leftkell, but he has reserved himself on the question relative to the district of Adana and Orfa, which will be discussed at Alexandria.

In the mean time he has consented to the demands of M. de Varennes to evacuate Asia Minor, and he was to commence his movement of retreat on the 10th of April.

This Act confers upon Mehemet Ali, besides the Pachalicks, which he has long held, the whole of Syria. The district of Adana is held in reserve.

A second division of the Russian squadron, with 5000 troops, arrived, on the 5th of April, at the mouth of the Bosphorus; but it appears certain that the Porte had insisted that the march of the corps from Moldavia should be suspended.

The news from Bucharest, dated 11th April, states that only one division and a half of that corps had entered the principalities, whose number was estimated at 24,000 men.

The French ships which left Brest, Toulon, and the mouth of the Tagus, were to assemble at the naval station, commanded by Admiral Hugon, in the roads of Smyrna, between the 20th and 30th of April.

PORTUGAL.

Insurrection at Figueira, in favor of Don Pedro

Extract of a letter, of the 17th April, from Lisbon.—"An insurrection at Figueira is announced to have broken out. It is said that the little army of the insurgents is composed of three militia regiments of Figueira, Villa de Freira, and Coimbra, and of a battalion of Royalist volunteers, who have been joined by a great number of the inhabitants. It is estimated, in all, at one thousand men. They have got possession of Figueira and of the vessels that were in the port, and consequently have an escape by sea to Oporto should they be overcome. This event is of the utmost importance. Our government has issued orders for the squadron to be prepared in haste for sea, and for this purpose 50 contos de reis, or £12,000, have been placed at the disposal of the Inspector of the Marine. The large transport, the Mala Cardoza, has been armed as a frigate. The American frigate, the Brandywine, has come into this port to claim the amount of the bill of exchange upon the revenues of the island of Madeira, given by our government, in discharge of the indemnities due to the United States. The English ship of war, the Caledonia, is about to take her departure for England, and two others will shortly sail for the Mediterranean, so that there will only remain the St. Vincent, which will shortly return to Vigo. Promotions have been made and rewards granted by the Duke of Braganza. The Marquis de Palmella resumes the office of Prime Minister, and is now created Duke de St. Georges; the Count de Saldanha is promoted to the rank of Lieut. General; Count Abba is created Marquis of St. Michael; and the Marquis de Loule raised to the rank of Duke. Admiral Sartorius is made Count de Benta del Gada.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, May 8.—The indictment against the proprietor of the PILOT newspaper, for publishing Mr. O'Connell's first letter to the Irish people, charges him with bringing the act of Legislative Union and the Irish Disturbances bill into disrepute. This is a novel accusation, and involves an extremely important point as regards the agitation of the question of repeal. Mr. Barrett is to be tried in the sittings after the present term, if the crown can succeed in bringing forward the trial so soon; and I have heard that he intends to retain amongst the counsel for the defence, Mr. Shiel and Mr. Pigott.

The question at issue is a very interesting one and excites much speculation as to the result. The third letter of Mr. O'Connell appears in the *True Sun* which arrived this day. I have heard that few of the Dublin journals will give it publicity, lest, on account of the prosecution already instituted, they should expose themselves to the artillery of the Attorney General. For the same reason the Messrs. Johnstone, news agents in this city, have abstained from vending the True Sun this day.

MORE ARRESTS IN KILKENNY.—Twenty eight men, who were regaling themselves in a public house near Graige, after their return from a funeral, on Sunday evening, were arrested and conveyed to a neighboring police barrack. Eight of them were subsequently liberated, but the remaining twenty were detained during the night, and the next day transmitted to the county jail.

A sentinel, while on the guard at the custom house, in Galway, between one and two o'clock, on Saturday morning, was accosted by a decently attired man, who, after enquiring what the hour was, pulled out a pistol, which he fired at the sentinel, and then decamped. The ball entered the hand, and passed out at the elbow. The guard, alarmed by the report, immediately repaired to the spot, but no trace of the assassin could be discovered.

From the New York American.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES.

The deputation in favor of the immediate emancipation of Negro Slavery within the British dominions, that had lately a formal interview on the subject with the British Ministers, consisted of three hundred and thirty nine gentlemen who had been sent to London from all parts of Great Britain. The proceedings and designs in England, in this case, are so interesting to our country, that we are induced to extract the following article from a London paper.

"*Colonial Slavery.*—At a Meeting of Gentlemen deputed from various parts of the United Kingdom to represent to his Majesty's Ministers the sentiments of the inhabitants in their respective districts on the subject of Colonial Slavery, held in London, on Thursday, the 18th of April, the following Resolutions and Memorial were adopted:

Resolutions.

"On behalf of ourselves and those who have selected us to attend in London for the purpose of expressing their opinions and wishes on the subject of Negro Slavery, we, in humble reliance on the blessing of God upon our exertions, and acknowledging his providence in assembling us upon this great occasion, declare our assent on the following proposition, as truly representing the objects we desire to see accomplished, and the principles on which we think any plan for emancipation should be founded:—

"1. That all persons detained in slavery in any part of his Majesty's dominions ought forthwith to be emancipated. Any restraint, extending to the whole community, deemed necessary by way of police regulation, we do not deem inconsistent with this principle; but we depricate all delay, or partial emancipation; first as a continuance of injustice, and secondly, because it is our conviction that emancipation may be at once safely effected, and the greatest danger of bloodshed and confusion will arise from deferring it.

"2. That as the negro race have already suffered the grossest injustice from detention in a state of slavery, we declare our decided disapprobation of any plan whereby they, by their labor or otherwise, may be compelled to pay, in whole or in part, for that emancipation which we deem to be their right by the law of God, and by the clearest principles of justice.

"3. That as the Government may deem it necessary, with a view to immediate emancipation, to incur the expenses of an increase and efficient police establishment for the preservation of peace and tranquillity, the country will cheerfully consent to bear such expenses.

"4. That when that debt of justice which is due to the negro shall have been fully paid by immediate emancipation, the country will cheerfully consent to promote such fair measures of relief to the West Indian planters as may be deemed needfull by Parliament, leaving to the discretion of his Majesty's Government the consideration of such cases of distress as may be proved to result from the measure.

"5. That the opinions expressed in these propositions are entertained by a very large proportion of the people of this kingdom, whose abhorrence of the guilt, iniquity, and cruelty of the system is such, that they will, in dependence on the Divine blessing, resolutely persevere in all legitimate exertion, until slavery shall cease for ever in every land over which the Government of Great Britain exercises dominion.

"SAMUEL GURNEY, *Chairman.*"

More Inventions.—The Philadelphia Intelligencer mentions a newly invented patent *Flooring machine*, by the operation of which, with the aid of a steam engine of 36 horse power, twelve hundred and fifty boards per day are accurately sawed, planed, and grooved; a work which it is said, would require 120 men to accomplish. The planing and grooving are performed by blades attached to a cylinder, whose rapid motion on the axis produces the effect of a horizontal plane.—*Mercantile Journal.*

The Harpers, the publishers of New York, are said to expend $100 per day for printing; and $200 per day for paper. They turn out, on an average, every day of the year a book of the size of their Family Library.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We have not found leisure to read, as yet, more than four chapters of a new American novel, *Rosine Laval*, recently issued in one volume by the same publishers. As to the authorship, suspicion rests on the author of "Swallow Barn," who had full right which success can give, to try his hand and the public again. The perusal of a few pages of the work must impress every reader with the opinion that the writer is no ordinary person.—*National Gazette.*

The New York Gazette states that a *Dinner Party* is made up in Philadelphia for the 4th of July, to which a number of gentlemen from N. York are invited; they leave there at six in the morning, dine at two, and start at three for N. York to a supper, accompanied by the gentlemen who give the dinner in Philadelphia.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We understand that Col. Long's Locomotive Engine, which uses *anthracite coal* exclusively for fuel, will perform the regular trips, with the train of passenger cars, *this afternoon*, on the Germantown Rail Road. This important and successful invention, so creditable to the enterprise and ingenuity of Colonel Long, should be inspected by the scientific and curious.—*Poulson, June 4.*

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—By the steam boat Arkansas, which arrived at this port, yesterday, from Fort Gibson, in the Arkansas territory, we learn that a report was current at that place, and generally believed, that a battle had taken place between a party of fourteen or fifteen Pawnees, and forty or fifty Osage Indians, in which the former were defeated, the whole being killed or taken prisoners but two—the Osages lost fifteen or twenty in killed and wounded. The cause of the dispute, it is said, was, that the Pawnees had stolen horses from the Osages.—*Poulson.*

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Allegheny county, 2 weeks, to commence on the 1st Monday of November.

Westmoreland county, one week, to commence on the 3d Monday of November.

Washington county, one week, to commence on the 1st Monday of November.

Fayette county, one week, to commence on the 2d Monday of November.

Bedford county, one week, to commence on the 3d Monday of November.

Butler county, one week, to commence on the 1st Monday of November.

Armstrong county, one week, to commence on the 2d Monday of November.

Indiana county, one week, to commence on the 3d Monday of November.

Somerset county, one week, to commence on the 1st Monday of December.

Prince Czartoryski, a Polish exile in London, is reported to have once had an income of £70,000 per annum, all of which he lost in defence of his country—his wife died of grief, and his children had been shot one by one in battle.—*Poulson.*

The Baltimore Gazette pays a compliment to New York gallantry. Speaking of the Post Office arrangement for the accommodation of females, it remarks: "This speaks tolerably well for the gallantry of the New Yorkers; but no such arrangement is needed in our city, where the rudest of the crowd promptly make way for the ladies."—*Poulson.*

Fine English Sheep.—On board the ship Maida, which arrived at the port of New York on Friday night from Hull, were fifteen sheep of the Sunderland breed, brought out by a passenger.—They are intended, says the Daily Advertiser, for the improvement of our breeds, and are very large, and remarkably broad across the shoulders.—Several lambs were added to the stock on the passage, and are very vigorous and healthy.—*Poulson, June 12.*

Extract from the Baltimore Market, June 12—1 o'clock, P. M.

Howard Street Flour.—The wagon price of Howard street Flour continues steady at $5 37 1-2 for fresh ground, and June inspection. Sales from stores, of several lots of the above quality, have been made at $5 56 1-4 and small parcels of choice brands at $5 62 1-2.

Grain—The price of Wheat has undergone no change since last report. Some sales of Susquehanna red, west branch have been made at $1 15. The market appears to be dull in Maryland Wheats. Sales of white and yellow corn have been made at 65 a 66 cents. We continue to quote at these prices. We hear of no transactions in *Rye* and *Oats.*

Whiskey—Sales from store of this article in hhds. have been made during the week at 28 a 28 1-2 cts. and in bbls. at 31 cents for copper distilled. We quote the wagon price to day of bbls. at 27 cts. and store price at 31 a 31 1-2 cts.

DIED,

On the 8th instant, at Niles, Michigan Territory, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY ANN BEESON, wife of Mr. Jacob Beeson, of that place, and daughter of M. B. Lowrie, Esq., of this city, aged 21 years.

Alex. Bailie's Wine Store,

CORNER OF THIRD AND MARKET STREETS,

WHERE he has on hand, and for sale, the following Superior Wines:

Chateaux Margaux,
do. Lafitte,
do. Leoville,
do. Latour,
Markebroner, 1807,
Johannesberger, 1811,
St. Julien Medoc,
Haut Sauterne.

ALSO—Every description of Wines kept constantly on hand. Apply as above.

June 18, 1833—tf

Commission and Forwarding Business,

AND GENERAL AGENCY.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership for the transaction of the above business, at Louisville, in Kentucky.

WILLIAM SRODES,
LEANDER CLARKE,

June 18, 1833—3m

NEW WORKS.

THE Wondrous Tale of Alroy—the Rise of Iskander—by the Author of Vivian Grey.

Contarini Fleming, &c.: in 2 vols., 12 mo.

2. Zoe, or the Sicilian Sayds: a Romance: by the Author of Caremsel—in 2 vols., 12 mo.

3. Rosine Lavel, a Novel: by Mr. Smith.

4. Stanley Buxton, or the Schoolfellows—by the Author of Annals of the Parish, Lawrie Todd, Eben Erskine, &c.—in 2 vols., 12 mo.

5. The Summer Fete, a Poem with Songs—by Thomas Moore, Esq. This day received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

June 18, 1833—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons, indebted to the estate of *Joseph Estep*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all persons, having just demands against said estate, are requested to present the same for settlement.

EPHRAIM ESTEP, }
DAVID P. ESTEP, } *Adm'rs*

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1833.—4t*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 13, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th of June, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	7,000	7,000
2	1,600	3,200
2	1,500	3,000
2	1,270	2,540
2	1,250	2,500
20	1,000	20,000
20	500	2,000
70	100	7,000
56	50	2,800
112	30	3,360
112	20	2,250
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Tickets, $5—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO

THE WESTERN FEMALE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches: Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey*, and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners*.

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed, and Bedding, Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning*.

Dr. Lacey contemplates establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833.—tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK.
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, late of Samuel H. Scott, deceased, viz:

All those two certain lots, or pieces of ground, situate in the Borough of Allegheny, on the East side of Federal street, at the corner of Rose Alley, being numbers Eighty Nine and Ninety in the late John McDonald's plan of out lots, Nos. 37 and 38 in the reserved tract, and bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at the corner of Federal street and Rose Alley, thence along the said alley one hundred feet to Race Alley, thence along the said Race Alley, and parallel with Federal street, forty four feet, thence Westwardly, parallel with Rose Alley, one hundred feet, to Federal street, and thence along Federal street, forty four feet, to the place of beginning. The said two lots, being each twenty two feet in front on Federal street, and one hundred feet in depth to Race Alley, as above described, were conveyed to the said Samuel H. Scott, by John McDonald and Wife, by a deed bearing date the 9th day of February, A. D. 1831, and recorded in Book Q, 2, vol. 41, page 274, &c.

At the same time and place, will also be sold the following described shares of the Stock of the Monongahela and Allegheny Bridge Companies, late the property of Samuel H. Scott, deceased, viz:

Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Allegheny Bridge Company, on each of which shares, Twenty Five Dollars have been paid.

Twenty Shares of the Stock of the Monongahela Bridge Company, on each of which shares Twenty Five Dollars have been paid.

CHAS. S. BRADFORD,
Administrator of Samuel H. Scott, deceased.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1833.—t24J.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.

May 21, 1833.

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
May 24, 1833.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, with a Garden, and a number of Fruit Trees, in Front street, between Wood and Smithfield streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to
JAMES THOMPSON.
June 11, 1833—tf

GERMAN PIANOS.

JUST received three Elegant Piano Fortes, direct from Leipzig, Germany, with 6 octaves of Keys. These Pianos are manufactured expressly for the American climate, and can be warranted to stand in tune. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine them before they purchase elsewhere. Prices, $300, $290, and $210.
For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S
Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street.
June 4—4w

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

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TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum: immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

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25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.
JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

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11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

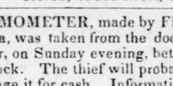
A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.
Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

NEW COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE.
SAM'L C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO 66, WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS, best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.
May 3, 1833—2mo

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.
HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,
	Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

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OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints. Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit: purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.
UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics*, &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.
May 10, 1833—2m

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of
JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.
THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

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FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.
WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

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BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.
For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

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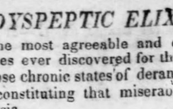
To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]
REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one